

REBELS ROUT GREEK TROOPS; CIVIL WAR ON

Venizelists Seize Town and March on the Athens Railway

DECISIVE BATTLE SEEMS IMMINENT

Resist Insurgents at All
Costs, King Orders—
Allies May Intervene

London, Nov. 2.—Civil war has broken out in Greece. The conflict between Venizelists and King Constantine, that has been brewing ever since Bulgaria joined the Teutonic allies, has become an armed struggle. An insurgent contingent of 600 troops, moving along the coast skirting the Gulf of Salonica and armed with machine guns, has forced a royalist garrison of 150 to evacuate Katerina, a few miles southwest of Salonica. The royalists, after a short fight withdrew toward Larissa to receive reinforcements.

Telegraphing from Athens, Reuters correspondent says the Greek government already has sent reinforcements of infantry and artillery to Katerina.

Resist, King Orders

Many Greek troops are still stationed at Larissa, forty miles southwest of Katerina on the railway running to Athens. When these move toward the first pitched battle between the Greek factions is expected.

King Constantine has ordered his troops to resist the advance of the revolutionary forces at all costs. The General Staff at Athens confirms the announcement that Katerina has been evacuated. The monarch is rallying around him all the forces he can muster, for the rebels apparently are determined to seize the railway to Athens.

Allied Officers Aid King

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Athens says:

"An extraordinary situation has been created by the action of the officers of the Larissa Railway, which is controlled by the Entente Allies, in allowing royalist military officers to send reinforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelists.

"That the Entente should permit the lending of assistance in military measures against their own allies, namely the Venizelist troops, is considered incoherent and naturally surprises the Venizelists.

The important factor in the whole situation is the size of the force Venizelists has been able to muster. A fortnight ago it was reported that he was raising an army corps to drive the Bulgars out of Macedonia. Latest reports give him 30,000 soldiers.

Constantine Has 35,000

King Constantine's army was curtailed recently in response to the demands of the Allies. When the Entente leaders found it necessary to take drastic steps to prevent a Greek attack on Sarrafi's flank, one of the requirements they imposed on the government at Athens was the reduction of the Greek army from 60,000 to 35,000. That reduction, it is believed, has been accomplished in part.

The rebel forces at Katerina found comparatively few troops opposed to them. This was due to another demand of the Allies—the removal of two army corps from Thessaly to the Peloponnese.

Meanwhile the Allied troops still patrol the streets of Athens. Until a complete agreement with the King is reached these forces, it is said, will not be withdrawn. In view of the new developments, the removal of these troops does not seem likely.

Fought Two Days Ago

The first clash between the royalists and the revolutionaries came two days ago at Gidra, when some of the rebels on the way to Salonica were attacked by the King's troops and several soldiers were wounded on each side. This was accepted as an isolated disturbance. Today's outbreak seems a movement of large proportions.

One result of the movement may be a definite decision by the Allies in their conduct toward Greece. The time has come, it seems, when the Entente leaders must declare for the King or for Venizelists. Lord Cecil has indicated that Venizelists would be recognized by the Allies when the majority of the Greek people accepted them as their leader. The present conflict, however, he believes, will settle the question of leadership.

Blamed Allies' Mines

Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean, has sent notice to the Greek harbor authorities, indicating a danger zone for vessels entering or leaving Piræus harbor.

"Certain circles in Athens," the correspondent continues, "interpret this notice as meaning that Admiral Du Fournet has hitherto neglected to inform the Greek authorities of the preliminary measures taken, such as the laying of mines, and it is even insinuated that the Greek steamers Angeliki and Kiki, which were sunk recently by Greek mines laid by the Entente, were destroyed by the Allies."

SEIZE CONSTANTINE'S LETTERS TO KAISER

London, Nov. 3.—Special dispatches from Athens printed in this morning's papers give sensational details of the alleged arrest at Larissa of a German officer proceeding in a motor car with the German Legation mail pouch, bound for the Bulgarian line. It is said the pouch contained important messages to the military attaches at Sofia and Constantinople, detailed plans of the Suez Canal defenses and "compromising" letters from the Greek King and Queen to the German Emperor.

ITALIANS SMASH 12-MILE FRONT

Trieste Drive Takes 5,000 Prisoners—Wedge Is Mile Deep

London, Nov. 2.—The Italians resumed the march on Trieste to-day. Attacking the Austrian line from Gorizia to the Gulf of Trieste, a distance of twelve miles, they won notable successes on the heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso plateau to the south. Nearly 5,000 prisoners were taken.

Cadorna's troops advanced to the attack in two columns. One moved out of Gorizia toward the ridges which have resisted the Italian advance since the Isonzo stronghold fell, in August. The second assailed the strong trench lines east of Vallone, on the Carso.

Gain Is Mile Deep

The bombardment that has continued almost ceaselessly for the last two weeks had prepared the way. The rain of shells had worn through the Austrian defenses on the Carso at several points, and when the infantry charged they found their task comparatively easy. At some points the Italians pressed forward a mile.

East of Gorizia the heaviest battling took place. Heights that hitherto have proved stumbling blocks to every Italian effort were carried in the rush. The hills east of Sober were taken and the attacking forces won a grip on the eastern slopes of Tivoli and San Marco, southeast of Gorizia.

Meanwhile, south of the Vipava, the second column was moving forward along the Carso plateau. The wooded hills which surround Mount Pecinka, more than two miles beyond the Vallone line, were taken by storm. Four heights in all yielded to the Italian attack, and of these looks down on Mount Pecinka.

Capture New Defences

Further south, below the Oppachisella-Castagrazzina line, which cuts the Carso practically in two, the Italians pierced the Austrian line at several points. These positions were held despite heavy counter-attacks.

By these gains the Italian line of Austrian defenses, built since the fall of Gorizia and the overrunning of the Doberdo plateau. They have captured extremely strong positions to the east of Gorizia and other positions flanking the Austrian line east of Monfalcone.

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"On the Julian front yesterday our troops attacked powerful defenses on the heights east of Gorizia and east of the Carso. The enemy's line was broken in several places and the attacking forces won a grip on the eastern slopes of Tivoli and San Marco, southeast of Gorizia. They have captured extremely strong positions to the east of Gorizia and other positions flanking the Austrian line east of Monfalcone.

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CHARGE OVER SODDEN GROUND

"South of the Oppachisella-Castagrazzina line, which cuts the Carso practically in two, the Italians pierced the Austrian line at several points. These positions were held despite heavy counter-attacks.

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ATTACKS FAILED, VIENNA SAYS

The official report from Vienna says: "Italian Theatre—In the Gorizia region an Italian offensive has begun. The second and third Italian armies, which since the last big battle have been completed in the big battles, opened the attack. The first general assault was repulsed, owing to the bravery of our troops.

"After an increase in the enemy fire until it became extraordinarily heavy during the morning, the enemy infantry stormed at noon in the Vipava Valley and on the heights east of Tolboizna, intending to capture them at any price.

"Seven enemy brigades advanced in the narrow region, but were repulsed.

"Shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning on the northern front was Carso plateau a massed attack was begun by the Italian infantry, which gained ground beyond our ruined advanced lines."

41,000 BAGS OF GERMAN MAIL SEIZED BY ALLIES

Three-Fourths of Matter Was To or From United States

Berlin, Nov. 3 (By wireless to Sayville).—Altogether 42,000 bags of mail from Germany and 16,820 bags destined for Germany, all on neutral ships, were confiscated by the British and French authorities between December, 1915, and the end of September, 1916, says the Overseas News Agency.

Only a small part of the seized mail was sent on to its destination. Of the total 17,110 bags were bound to the United States and 1,867 bags were routed from the United States to Germany.

800 BOGUS \$5 BILLS PASSED; 2 MEN HELD

Cleverly Made Notes Duped Bank Tellers, Say U. S. Agents

HUNDREDS STILL IN CIRCULATION

Flynn Believes Centre of Extensive Counterfeit- ing Plot Found

Under arrest at the Greenwich Street police station is a youth of nineteen who, according to Federal Secret Service agents, has admitted passing nearly 1,000 counterfeit \$5 bills in and around New York City—bills so cleverly made that they fooled tellers of many big banks. The authorities say he also confessed that he had a part in making the notes. Hundreds of the bills are believed to be still in circulation about the city, being passed in good faith by persons who believe them genuine.

The youth is said by the agents to be Joseph Russell, but he gave his name at the station as John Kelly, of 1492 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He is called by William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, one of the central figures in the most extensive counterfeiting plot unearthed in years.

Russell, or Kelly, was taken by Chief Flynn and his aides yesterday in Brooklyn, with his father, William Russell, forty-two years old, a wax engraver. Their arrest followed the capture in California, a week ago, of H. R. Wilken, who, Chief Flynn declares, has an international reputation as one of the cleverest counterfeiters in the world.

Say He Confessed

Locked up at the Old Station, the older Russell said he was John Kelly, of 1900 Fulton street, Brooklyn; but the Secret Service men say both father and son admitted their real identity. Chief Flynn declared both men confessed their part in a counterfeiting conspiracy whose ramifications extended from coast to coast.

The Eastern headquarters of the counterfeiting band of which Wilken, it is alleged, was the head, are said to have been in an art and design store at 250 West 125th Street, owned by Wilken. It was there, according to Chief Flynn, that Wilken made paper which so closely resembled government banknote stock that it fooled experts.

For more than a year bank and Treasury officials have been puzzled by the frequent appearance of false \$5 "Indian head" notes. New York City and its vicinity seemed to be a breeding place for the notes, and some came to the agents from several of the city's largest banks, which had been deceived by their excellence.

Tellers Were Warned

Chief Flynn warned the receiving and paying tellers of nearly every financial institution in New York City to watch for the spurious "Indian head" notes, but still the bills continued to turn up in a steady stream.

The detectives realized the counterfeits could be made only by a most expert engraver. In the elder Russell they believe they have that man. He was for many years an engraver in the employ of the American Bank Note Company, leaving there four years ago. According to Chief Flynn, Russell has confessed he helped Wilken prepare the plates for the counterfeit notes. He denied, however, that he ever passed any of the bills.

The younger captive, however, according to Chief Flynn, not only admitted having helped Wilken make the counterfeit notes, but also confessed he had passed between 800 and 1,000 of them.

FLEETS BATTLE OVER SHIP SEIZED BY U-BOAT

British Recapture Vessel and Prize Crew: 2-5 Destroyers

London, Nov. 2.—An Admiralty official statement issued to-night tells of the recapture of the German steamer Oldambt. It says:

"The Oldambt was captured by the enemy Wednesday night near Noord Hinder Lightship. A prize crew was put aboard and the ship was being taken to Zebrugge, when some of our light scouting craft overtook her. The prize crew attempted to blow up the ship, and they, with the crew, took to the boats. The prize crew, consisting of one officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoner and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

"Five German destroyers which arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize into port, were engaged and put to flight. The Oldambt was then towed for five hours, until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, where she was taken in charge by a Dutch tug."

ILL ON LIGHTSHIP, WIRELESS BRINGS AID

Lone Operator's Call Answered by Warship with Physician

Washington, Nov. 2.—A wireless call for help from R. R. Buck, navy radio operator at Diamond Shoals Lightship, who had been taken suddenly ill, caused the dispatch of the destroyer Cushing from the Norfolk navy yard to the ship to-night with a physician and a substitute operator.

Usually two operators are on duty at the lightship, but Buck's partner also has been ill.

HUGHES SEES WILSON POLICY AS A 'MUDDLE'

Denounces Adminis- tration's Course of Petty Warfare

ALBANY GIVES LIVELY WELCOME

Candidate Tells How He Would Protect Busi- ness and Labor

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Albany, Nov. 2.—Charles E. Hughes characterized the Wilson administration to-night as "a muddle of muddle." His answer to President Wilson's protestations against any political criticism of the Administration's foreign policy was the severest arraignment of that policy that Mr. Hughes has voiced in the whole campaign. Update New Yorkers roared their approval.

"America must not be misrepresented," declared Mr. Hughes. "We are not a decadent people. There would be no prosperity for the United States if we lost our self-respect. There is nothing more essential to the maintenance of our peace than that we should safeguard the rights of American citizens throughout the world.

"It is not that we should be truculent," Mr. Hughes asserted. Then, picking out one of President Wilson's pet expressions, he added, "It is not that we should engage in blustering. I like the phrase, 'the peace of a gentleman,' but it is the peace of a gentleman unafraid, alert in his rights, and calmly ready to maintain them. That is the peace of a gentleman."

"Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy; but I beg to remind them that an American President is elected for a term of four years and that under our institutions, the American people express their minds. When a matter is as important as the maintenance of American rights, it is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed."

Hughes Sure of Success

There is not a doubt in the Republican candidate's mind about what the expression of that opinion will be next Tuesday. Returning to-day from Ohio and Indiana to a whirlwind three-day finish in New York, Mr. Hughes expressed "a profound sense of gratification and entire confidence with respect to the result in both of these states." And when somebody in Troy this evening shouted out: "Charlie, glad to see you home again," Mr. Hughes replied: "I am very glad to be home again. I come to you very happy in being the spokesman of the reunited Republican party."

Batavia, Oneida, Schenectady, Troy, Amsterdam and Albany continued the remarkable ovations that Mr. Hughes received through the Middle West. All through the upper part of the state he was hailed enthusiastically as "the next President of the United States." Not only were the crowds that greeted him greater than when he campaigned here a few days ago, but they responded more spontaneously, it seemed.

Routing Reception Given

Albany had been preparing for days for his coming. William Barnes, who directed things personally, did himself proud. The Unconditional Republican Club, which was formed in the days of Grant, led the parade of 2,500 marchers and bands up State and Washington streets. Mr. Barnes presided over the meeting in Harnum Bleeker Hall, where 4,000 men and women cheered Mr. Hughes seven minutes. When the crowd let up shouting "Rah for Hughes" and "Who's all right?" Mr. Barnes said:

"There is one quality which is essential to a man in high office, responsible to a great people, to whom he assumes obligations. That is that he desire to speak to you with respect to what I regard the essential conditions of national leadership to be. The Executive should surround himself in the various departments of public work with the very ablest talent at his command. He should never permit diplomatic agencies to be subordinated to a narrow conception of supposed partisan expediency.

"We shall speak in vain of the preparedness we should have for our national defence unless the great departments of the vast sum required for this purpose are under the leadership of the most competent men. I do not care to be told that great amounts of money have been appropriated to equip

U-53 POUNDED BY SEAS IN STORMY TRIP HOME

Twice Forced to Seek Shelter Far Under the Waves

Berlin, Nov. 2 (By wireless to Sayville).—Captain Hans Rose, of the German submarine U-53, reports that he had an exceedingly stormy return passage from the American coast.

The seas were so high that the crew of the submarine were at no time able to get exercise on the deck or to take a rest except in little groups on the conning tower. Even this was impossible during one period off the Newfoundland Banks, and again to the north of England, when the submarine was buffeted by the tempest.

The officers and crew, nevertheless, returned in splendid order, their health unaffected by the voyage, including the brief stay on the American side, lasted exactly forty-one and a half days, of which seventeen were consumed by the westward voyage.

Las Vegas Peak's Crater A SEETHING CALDRON

Huge Smoke Balls Hurlled In Year's Biggest Eruption

Redding, Cal., Nov. 2.—Las Vegas Peak began belching huge balls of black smoke to-day at intervals of from five to ten minutes. Those who have watched the mountain since it awoke, in May, 1914, after fifty years' slumber, expressed the opinion that the crater is a caldron seething with the shock of many explosions.

The most violent eruption of the year took place yesterday afternoon, according to observers reaching here to-day.

GIRL, BLIND 4 YEARS, IS ABLE TO SEE AGAIN

Hand of God Wrought Miracle, Says Mother

Reluctantly Mrs. John J. King, of Irvington, N. J., sent her daughter Genevieve, eleven years old, who has been blind for four years, to get a bill changed yesterday morning. For five months Mrs. King has massaged Genevieve's eyes with boracic acid and a witch hazel solution, which seemed to relieve her pain, though without thought that the treatment might restore her sight. It was hardly a minute before the girl ran back into the house.

"I can see! I can see, mamma," she cried. "I got downstairs and suddenly everything was light and I could see."

"It must have been the hand of God which lifted blindness from my daughter's eyes," said Mrs. King.

PARENTS HEAR WILSON; TWINS ARE FIRE HEROES

Brothers Save Children Left in
Butler's Care

Donald McKee, who draws for magazines, took his wife to Madison Square Garden last night to hear President Wilson. Donald and David, the five-year-old twins, and their brothers, three and two years old, were left in the big house on Winterburn Road, Cliffside Park, N. J., in charge of the Japanese butler.

Smoke awoke the twins about 9 o'clock. When they opened the door of the turret room where they slept it came in suffocating waves. The youngsters groped their way to the room on a lower floor, where their two younger brothers were.

Five minutes later, the twins, each carrying a brother, rang a neighbor's bell.

The house was destroyed, with a loss estimated at \$15,000. The Japanese butler got out.

'SLAY AMERICANS' IS VILLA'S ORDER

Nine Believed in Peril with Ravaging of Parral

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—Francisco Villa has made good his threat that he would take Parral from Carranza troops and would reestablish himself in power in the town from which he was driven when American troops were hot upon his trail. To-night code messages to army officials here say Villa forces also are attacking Terreon.

General Luis Herrera, with a garrison of two thousand Carranza soldiers, made an ineffectual attempt to hold Parral against Villista attack. When Herrera's men refused to fire upon the advancing bandits, Herrera, his officers and a few loyal troops fled to the mountains. The rest of Herrera's force joined Villa.

Whether the nine Americans known to have been in Parral escaped with Herrera, could not be learned to-night. Grave fears are felt for their safety. One report says Villa, upon entering the town, had issued orders to his men to hunt down all Americans and kill them.

According to information given out by the company officials, the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company has four employees in Parral—T. G. Hawkins, A. W. Morris, Leslie Webb and Howard Gray. Others there are W. E. Palmer, of the Parral & Durango Railroad Company; another employee of the same company, Dr. T. J. Flannigan; a physician, W. E. Cowell, of the Gundalope Milling Company, and C. B. Smith, of the National Mines and Smelter Company.

According to reports of the Parral attack, civilian residents of the town who had remained, hoping for mercy, were subjected to every imaginable cruelty, women and children being stripped of their clothing and driven through the streets to see husbands, fathers and brothers slaughtered. Every one suspected by Villa of having aided Americans in any way was put to death, and the town was searched for Americans supposed by Villa to be in hiding.

Pershing's Withdrawal Agreed To, Is Rumor

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Atlantic City, Nov. 2.—That the American members of the Mexican Joint Commission, before its adjournment to-day until November 10, acceded to Carranza's demand that Pershing's troops be withdrawn from Mexico was persistently reported here to-night.

The Mexicans are declared to have agreed to defer public announcement of their "diplomatic victory" until after November 7 because of the American fear that the agreement, if made public, would be subject to "political misconstruction" and have a bearing on Tuesday's election results.

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75,000 CHEER WILSON; HE ASSAILS PRIVILEGE

Crowd Storms Garden; Many Crushed in Riots

Nine Hundred Police Are Overwhelmed by Swirling Mob Seeking Entrance—Reserved Seat Sections Seized by Motley Invaders from Galleries.

A crowd characterized by the police as the largest that ever tried to get into Madison Square Garden swarmed and fought and milled for blocks around the famous structure last night in an effort to see President Wilson.

By 8 o'clock one man had been stabbed and scores of men and women knocked down and trampled in riots, the police lines were broken and the iron gates of the Madison Avenue entrance to the Garden torn from their hinges. Then the Fire Department ordered the doors closed and no more persons admitted unless they bore cards signed by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson. It required a solid phalanx of fifty policemen, pushing forward five deep, to force the crowd into Madison Avenue and barricade the entrance with planks and timbers.

Seven hundred policemen, under the command of Third Deputy Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham, Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger and Inspector Morris, of the 30th District, strove to keep the crowd back from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until the President had departed. Time and again the bluecoats, under organized assaults from flying wedges, gave way before the crowd and were forced back to the doors of the Garden. The building was jammed to every door and window with a howling, struggling mob that fought for seats, scrambled on the floors, leaped from galleries and balconies into the reserved seat sections and started fights all over the auditorium.

Crowd Is Near 40,000

Chief Inspector Schmittberger estimated the crowd at 40,000. By far the greater part of these jammed Madison Avenue, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Fourth Avenue, and rioting mobs in Madison Square Park and as far west as Broadway called for the attention of the police.

Prominent citizens, coming late, but holding tickets for reserved seats, found the doors of the Garden barricaded and entrance denied them. Ralph Pulitzer, publisher of "The New York World," and Miss Constance Drexel, daughter of I. Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia, were among those who were unable to get into the building. Mrs. Edward M. House, wife of President Wilson's most intimate friend, was denied admittance at one door after another, and was finally escorted up a fire escape by Inspector Morris, and thence down to the basement and up to the seat that had been reserved for her.

Ambulances Kept Busy

Half a dozen ambulances from various hospitals plunged back and forth through the packed streets, their going adding to the excitement. More than fifty persons who fainted, or who had been knocked down and trampled in the rush for the doors, were attended by the physicians, and a dozen ambulances kept busy.

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Thousands Leave Gar- den While President Is Speaking

WELCOME LASTS THIRTY MINUTES

Parade of 23,000 and the Cooper Union Meeting Close His Day Here

Crowds estimated by the police at 75,000, took active part in three Woodrow Wilson demonstrations here last night. An evening parade enlisted 23,000 marchers, a late meeting at Cooper Union drew a cheering throng of 12,000, and, greater than either, the Madison Square Garden meeting resulted in an outpouring of 40,000.

The President rendered an account of his stewardship to the 15,000 men and women packed into Madison Square Garden. He told them what his Administration had done, what he, if reelected, intended to do. He was cheered for almost half an hour before his address began, but he spoke throughout to the accompaniment of the drumming of feet on both the gallery and main floor, caused by thousands leaving the building.

Apparently New York had come to see Mr. Wilson, not to hear him.

Came to Shout, Not Listen

They were willing to shout for him until they had looked their fill at the long-faced, gray haired man who stood before them smiling broadly. But when the President started to speak at least a quarter of those who had packed the Garden turned and started home, so noisily that the Chief Executive was forced to time and time again to raise his voice to be heard.

Those who had waited since early afternoon to fight their way into the Garden, those who had dared the turmoil which boiled so wickedly about the entrances, that one man was knifed, and many were bruised and battered, spent their enthusiasm for Wilson in one tremendous burst of cheering. Then many of them remained to listen, with only occasional bursts of applause in response to what he had to say, but many more turned their backs upon the Chief Executive and went home.

Gallery Empties Fast

Before Mr. Wilson was half through his address, one of the briefest ever made by a candidate in Madison Square Garden, the gallery seats opposite the stand were almost empty.

The meeting started slowly, but had worked itself up into a state of enthusiasm by the time the President arrived. For nearly a half hour the Garden was filled with the roar of cheering. That was the climax.

For some reason, the tension and the interest grew suddenly slack as the President began his address. He said:

"Friends and fellow citizens, my fellow citizens: It would be impossible to say anything to you that would be worthy of the royal reception you have given me this evening. It makes my heart very warm that you should come out in such numbers and show such a spirit of greeting and appreciation.

"I have not come to make a long and elaborate speech to you. I have come to deliver a very simple message indeed. I feel, as you do at this period of the campaign, a very great spirit of enthusiasm for the things that are happening and the things that are going to happen in this great country which we love. But at the same time, my fellow citizens, I realize that we stand at one of the most serious turning points in the history of the United States and in the history of the world—a turning point deeply serious for the United States and as deeply serious for the whole civilized world.

Unworthy of America

"The campaign may be said to be practically at an end, and I think it is worth while giving some very serious thought to what the campaign has disclosed. The campaign has disclosed some lines of division in the United States. It has shown the little rifts in the lute upon which we would play the sweet music of patriotic unity. It has shown here and there men divided against each other in a way which is unworthy of America and ominous for the future unless it be checked.

"One of the things that has disturbed us most is that some ugly things have thrust their heads up, that thrust them up four years ago. You will remember, my fellow citizens, that four years ago we found this sort of division in this country: On the one hand a small body of men seeking to control the resources of this country and seeking to control the business development of this coun-

AMERICAN FLIERS TO CHANGE TITLE

Washington Objects to Corps's Name as Unneutral

Washington, Nov. 2.—The famous American Aviation Corps of the French army probably soon will lose its distinctive title as a result of protests to the State Department that use of the name is not compatible with American neutrality. There will be no formal exchanges on the subject, but the State Department will suggest informally to the French Foreign Office that mention of the "American" corps in official communications places this country in an embarrassing position. There is no doubt here that this point of view will be appreciated in Paris.

The corps, made up of a large number of young American aviators, was recruited and organized as a separate unit by special permission of the French military authorities. Its members have distinguished themselves time and again, particularly at Verdun, where they were killed in the fighting. Later, however, they were killed in the fighting at Verdun.

When killed in the fighting at Verdun, they were killed in the fighting at Verdun.

DAY THAT TWICE BORE HIM ILL BRINGS DEATH

Long Island Man Received Visit Each November 1

Every year for the last three years, with the advent of November, Frank Sobick, employed by a florist in Blue Point, Long Island, had received a visit from a mysterious enemy. Two years ago his home in Blue Point was burned down by an incendiary. A year ago, after he had moved to Sayville, some one entered his home while he and his children were in a picture show, bound his wife and stole his savings of \$150.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Sobick was awakened by a commotion which sounded like dogs barking in her back yard. She sent her husband to investigate and fell asleep before he returned. When she awakened she went to the kitchen to eat breakfast, which her husband usually prepared. The meal was not there. The door into the yard was open and the window shades drawn. She went to a hotel and telephoned to his place of employment. He had not arrived.

Returning home, she went into the cellar, where she found her husband's body lay on the floor, his head and shoulders in a sugar barrel and his head and face wrapped in towels and other articles taken from the clothes line in the yard. Near the body was a bottle, partly filled with chloroform. An autopsy is to be performed to establish the cause of death. Mr. Sobick was unable to throw any light upon the identity of her husband's mysterious enemy.

CHILE TO GET BRITAIN'S SUBMARINES FROM U. S.

Five Built Here To Be Compensated for Dreadnoughts

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 2.—The British government, it is announced, will turn over to Chile five American-built submarines as compensation on account of the delay in the delivery of dreadnoughts which were contracted for in England by Chile.

The battleships Almirante Latorre and Almirante Cochrane, which were laid down prior to 1914 in British yards for Chile, were taken over by the British government because of the war. A number of submarines which had been constructed in the United States for Great Britain, were refused delivery by the American government until after the end of the war.

These submarines have been guarded by American naval officers to prevent their removal from this country to the possession of a belligerent during the present war.

Several public institutions are the remainder beneficiaries of a \$300,000 trust fund created by the will of Samuel Hirsch, filed yesterday. Mr. Hirsch died on October 8 at the Hotel Belmore. He bequeathed to Mrs. Eugenia Hirsch, widow, the income for life from the trust fund. At her death it is to be distributed among the institutions mentioned by the testator.

The largest of these bequests is \$100,000 to the United Hebrew Charities, to establish two funds, to be named after the father and mother of Mr. Hirsch. The Council of Jewish Women is to receive \$50,000.

Mr. Hirsch left the residue of his estate to two sisters.